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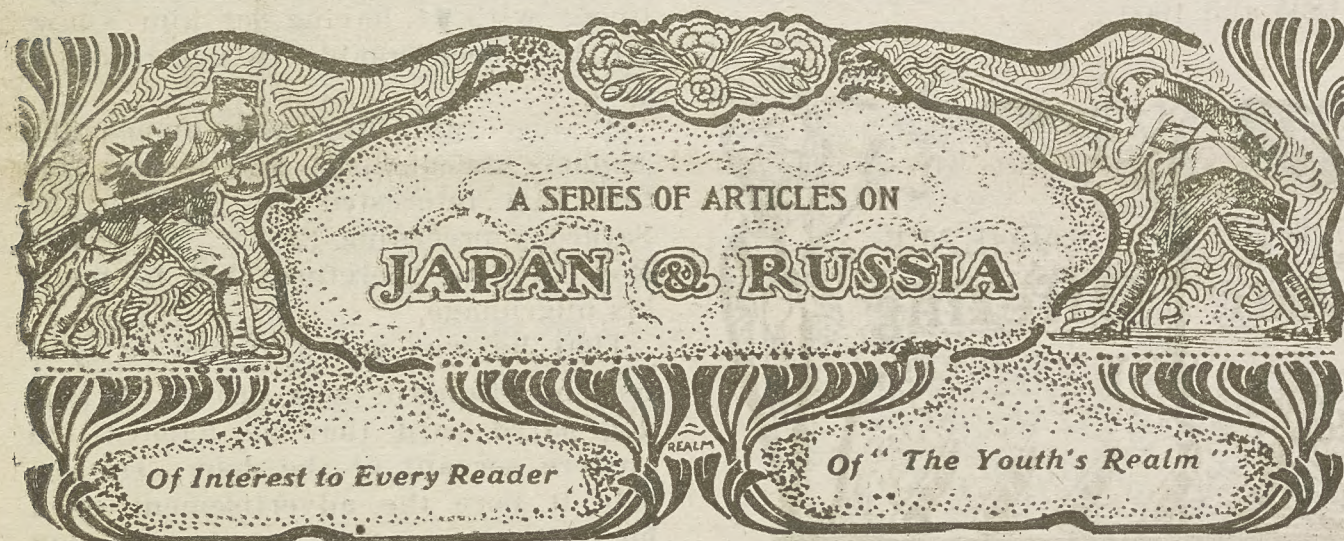
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The Japanese Army

AN English military authority recently witnessed the debarkation of Japanese troops at Chemulpo. It is generally accepted that the transportation of troops and supplies furnishes the supreme test of a nation's military efficiency. A great many armies poorly transported have fought well, but there is no case on record of a well transported army having fought poorly. The greatest military geniuses have grappled with this problem of transportation, and in proportion as they have solved it they have prevailed against their foes. It would naturally be assumed that the older nations would have quartermaster arrangements which are nearly perfect, but the facts do not bear out this assumption. When the United States went to war with Spain the problem of getting a handful of men to Cuba was found to be a most serious one. England found her resources, which on the water are remarkably strong, taxed to the utmost in her trouble with the Boers. And so it has been in every recent war.

But along comes the Jap, "a beginner in civilization," to demonstrate to western nations that the matter of getting troops from one place to another, even by water, where every ship must be convoyed, is not such a difficult task after all. The English military authority already quoted declares that there is no European nation which could disembark many thousands of men as rapidly and with as little confusion as it was done by the Japanese at Chemulpo. This statement, coming as it does from one who is competent to express an opinion, is really startling at first blush, especially since it is generally assumed that Japan's beginning as a serious military factor occurred only after the Chino-Japanese war, at the time of the rape of Port Arthur by Russia. While it is true that Japan's full awakening to the possibilities of a great navy may be said to date from the sea battle with the Chinese at the mouth of the Yalu river,

her determination to possess some day a powerful army antedated that by at least twenty years. What is, in view of the present difficulty in the far east, even more significant is that it was Russia which first made the nervy little

Jap determine to become a great military power, decades before the Chino-Japanese war, with its resultant Port Arthur episode, was ever thought of.

Theft of Sakhalin.

It is just twenty-nine years ago that Japan ceded to Russia in exchange for the Kurile islands, a group of about

twenty barren rocks, the valuable island of Sakhalin, with its 46,000 square miles and its valuable coal mines and timber forests. Then it was that she, figuratively speaking, gave a gulp and determined some day to get even with Russia. At that time it would have been madness to attempt to fight her unscrupulous foe. The events leading up to this cession of Sakhalin were characteristically Russian. The island geographically is a portion of the Japanese group. It lies just north of Yezo, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Soya. Japan's more southerly islands were not then so overcrowded as they are now, and the population of Sakhalin was very small. Russia saw this strip of land standing like a bar before her Siberian possessions and determined to possess it. This she did in her usual manner—by moving in. Naturally Japan protested, and Russia, even with her abnormal land grabbing propensities, had

not the face to dispute the claim. She accordingly suggested that a joint occupation be tried, Japan being given the southern half. Of course this did not work—joint occupations never do—and Russia knew that in advance. The joint occupation in this case really consisted of Russia and—Russia. Japan protested, and Russia offered to give her a few of the Kurile rocks if she would get out altogether. Japan declined, and the joint occupation farce went on a little longer. Then the limit was reached. Japan protested again, whereupon magnanimous Russia offered to give her the entire bleak Kurile group in exchange for her claim to Sakhalin, which Russia has since used as a penal colony. Japan was furious, but she realized that if she did not take the Kuriles and get out she would get nothing and get out at the same time, so she accepted.

What then seemed a calamity for the island empire, which needed Sak-



THE MODERNIZATION OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

1. Earliest inception of drill: Sergeant with cat-o'-nine-tails. 2. Growth in organization: Officer's instructions to sergeant major. 3. About 1870: European military tent and European caps, with regimental badge and neck protector; rice bucket. 4. About 1873: French caps, native sword, German rifles. 5. 1875-80: Full dress uniform of infantry officers—French kepi, tunic, white cock's feathers, gold chevrons, European swords. 6. Present day: Field cap, knapsack, greatcoat and mess tin of modern German pattern and fastening; so with cartridge pouches; French trousers and white gaiters; sword bayonet.

balin's sparsely settled miles as an outlet for her rapidly increasing surplus population, was really a blessing in disguise, for it caused the Japs to realize that if they were to preserve their national existence they must be prepared to support it by force of arms, which arms would almost certainly be used first against Russia. That did not prove to be quite the case, for China was the first nation to get a taste of the Japanese quality in fighting, but Russia was second on the list, and if there is anything certain, in case Russia should be the loser in the present struggle, it is that Japan will claim Sakhalin as a matter of sentiment and the Liautong peninsula as a matter of justice and naval and political expediency.

A Rapid Evolution.

The evolution of the Japanese army was rapid. The modernization of the military really began with the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellion or revolution in 1868, seven years before the cession of Sakhalin to Russia. This destructive war, in which several hundred thousand Japanese lost their lives, lasted until 1872, when the shogun was finally overthrown, his retainers killed or scattered to all parts of the kingdom and the mikado firmly established upon the throne. To make up for the destruction of the fighting bands of samurai under the daimios an army built on European and American lines was immediately raised. Japanese youths were sent abroad to study the military establishments of other lands. Trained officers from America, England, France and Germany were invited to visit the country and assist in training an army. These experts, with the returned students who had graduated from foreign institutions, started military academies throughout the kingdom, so that Japan shortly became one vast training school.

A very complete plan of fortifications was adopted. The work along this line has not been entirely finished, but all the more important points are well protected, especially against attack from sea.

It was in 1875 that compulsory military service in the army and navy was adopted. Since that time every male subject of the mikado between the ages of seventeen and forty is liable to active duty. The army is made up of four divisions, and the conscript is slated for a term of service in each—three years in the active army, four years in the reserves, five years in the landwehr and eight years in the landstrum. In times of peace, however, only a small number of those eligible are admitted to the active army, choice being made by lot. In the beginning the main stress was laid on the artillery and infantry arms of the service. The cavalry, which is Russia's strongest point, is Japan's weakest.

An Eventful Period.

The first period of Japan's military evolution extended from the beginning of the Satsuma rebellion in 1868 to the opening of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894. This struggle served not only to open the eyes of the world to the fact that a new military power had entered the field, but came like a revelation to the Japs themselves. The adoption of western methods had not been in vain. The careful and scientific drill of the men in both the army and navy, the marksmanship practice of the gunners in the artillery and on the ships, the years of study given to every military system on earth, the schooling imparted to Japanese officers and men by army experts from Europe and America—all these things had borne fruit. The island kingdom had not only overcome her hereditary and overgrown neighbor on both land and sea, but she had done it in a manner that reflected glo-

ry upon her arms. Her ambition to be the leader of the orient was given a fresh spur.

Russia's grab of the Liautong peninsula and Manchuria furnished a direction for the newly awakened military enthusiasm of Japan. Here began the second stage of the evolution. Efforts toward creating a great army and navy were redoubled. The army was increased and more rigidly drilled than before. So rapidly and thoroughly was this process carried forward that at the time of the Boxer outbreak in 1900 the military establishment of the island empire had almost doubled.

"The Little Beggars."

The conduct of the Japanese troops on the march to Peking and in the subsequent fighting about the Chinese capital was such as to still further awaken the admiration of the world. Prior to that time the little men had measured themselves only with the sol-

diers of China. Now they marched side by side with the soldiers of Europe and America. The Japs seemed to understand that much depended on the impression made. How favorable that impression was the reports sent back by newspaper correspondents and the soldiers of other nations amply testify. The praises of "the little beggars," as the Jap troops were called, were being sung from Berlin to San Francisco. They outmarched the other troops, were the first over the breaches, stood fatigue with less complaint and maintained better discipline than almost any other soldiers in the field.

The small arms used by the Japanese were invented by one of their officers. They are fine weapons, and the manner in which the little brown men are using them against the Russians demonstrates that their military advancement since the Boxer uprising has been as rapid as during the years between 1895 and 1900.



"I DON'T see where you get hunks," remarked Tommy Bynum disdainfully. "They give you a ninety-eight cent box of tools on the Christmas tree and then asks you to dig a three dollar lily for Easter. They get \$2.02 ahead of that game—not counting the collection."

Now, collections were a very tender subject with Tommy. Mrs. Bynum, after a talk with the superintendent of the Sunday school, had asked Miss Randall, his teacher, to report when Thomas did not put his full 10 cents in the contribution basket. This had moved Tommy to suggest that Mr. Fisher, the superintendent, be supplied with a cash register. He felt that a couple of pennies a Sunday should be plenty enough to represent his contribution to the salvation of the tribes of central Africa, and besides, one could purchase many things of value with 8 cents a week that were of greater immediate good than 8 cents' worth of doctrine imposed upon some unclad Zulu.

Therefore, he did not love his superintendent with the love that is inculcated in the Sunday school lessons, and he was moved to open revolt.

That morning Mr. Fisher had told the pupils that the following Sunday would not only be Easter, but would mark the close of the tenth year in the new church. He asked that each bring flowers for the decorations—lilies if possible.

There had been some protest from the children, but none was as openly voiced as Tommy's commercial plaint. They gathered about him, and he, proud of his audience, would have incited to rebellion had not a sudden hush fell upon his listeners as a soft, warm palm pressed against his lips, suppressing his incendiary argument. The children had been so interested in Tommy that they had failed to note the approach of his teacher until she was among the group. Now they walked away, apparently full of virtuous sentiments, each child giving vocal expression to intentions that, if carried out, would have made the church a veritable greenhouse the following Sunday.

Edith Randall looked down into the upturned face. "What is this, Tom-

my?" she asked. "Aren't you going to bring any flowers for the Easter decorations?"

Tommy was abashed, but not conquered. "Let him get 'em," he muttered. "He's got more money than we have."

Miss Randall readily guessed that the him referred to the superintendent. Tommy's trouble with Mr. Fisher long antedated the small matter of contributions and went back to the evil day when Tommy put powdered cubebs on top of the stove one cold morning. Since that time Mr. Fisher had referred to Tommy as a hopeless instance of a reversion to original sin, and Tommy had conceived an unreasoning hatred of the man whose chiefest faults were a want of tact and an assumption of sanctity beyond the ordinary.

She understood and even sympathized with the lad's feelings, for Fisher was aggressive in his professions, but it would never do to encourage these sentiments among the pupils.

"Won't you do it for my sake?" she asked gently, and in the change that came over the boy's face she saw that she had won.

She stooped and kissed the freckled face to his inward delight, but outward perturbation. The next moment he was hurrying down the village street, his busy brain already filled with schemes for obtaining flowers that would do Miss Edith credit.

Mr. Fisher had craftily made it a matter of class emulation, and Tommy was decided that Miss Randall's class should have the honor of having turned in the greatest and best display of flowers.

For five days Tommy pondered over various schemes. Purchase was out of the question. There were no florist stores in town, and even had there been the Bynum treasury would have helped but little. At last he evolved an idea that was wholly characteristic.

On the outskirts of the town had lived Oliver Thomas, and Oliver Thomas had made horticulture his hobby. A few months before Oliver Thomas had passed over to the land of perpetual blooms, and his mansion and the costly greenhouses had come

into the possession of his nephew, Roy.

Roy Thomas had come from Chicago, and his appearance had set the village gossips by the ears. He had politely acknowledged the calls that had been made upon him upon his arrival, and then he had settled down to lead the life of a recluse. Where Greenville had determined to be friendly it found him merely polite.

Many were the suggestions made as to his retirement. Some declared him to be a famous author devoted to his writings. Mrs. Ellison had a sister whose brother-in-law had worked with Roy in a Chicago bank, and her story ran that Roy, through foolish pride, had broken an engagement with a Chicago heiress and had become a recluse. When her father's money, which had formed their bone of contention, had been lost, she had gone out into the world to make her own living without having let him know. He had been unable to get trace of her.

At any rate, Roy now owned the Thomas greenhouses, and it was this fact that interested Mr. Bynum the Saturday preceding Easter. It was to Roy Thomas, therefore, that he made his pilgrimage.

That he was not unversed in matters of etiquette was proved by the dog eared card that he handed the austere servant at the door. On one side it bore the advertisement of a horse liniment. On the other Tommy had laboriously printed with a very soft and very black lead pencil:

ThoMas BYNum, ESq.

It was the card that gained him an interview, for the humor of it caught Roy's fancy.

"To what do I owe the honor of your visit, Mr. Bynum?" he inquired as he entered the room.

"It ain't no honor," replied Tommy frankly. "It's a touch. I want to borrow a whole lot of lilies, and you've got 'em, and I thought mebbe you'd lend 'em to me for awhile."

"May I ask if you intend embarking in the florist business?" asked Roy, amused.

"Talk sense, won't cher?" urged Tommy. "You see, it's this way: Miss Randall wants some lilies for Mr. Fisher, and I want yours for her."

"May I ask why Miss Randall seeks to provide Mr. Fisher with lilies?"

"Oh, she really don't want 'em for Fisher," he protested. "He wants to decorate the church, and the class that gets the most flowers gets the banner next month. I ain't got no flowers, and I saw yours yesterday. You've got lots more than you want."

"Do you come as Miss Randall's envoy?"

Tommy shook his head energetically. "Miss Edith don't know nuthin' about it," he declared. "It's just my own idea."

Mr. Thomas had grown very white. "So her name is Edith—Randall," he said, lingering over the name.

"Yes," Tommy assented. His mind was bent upon the flowers, and he did not notice the man's agitation. "Edith Randall. She teaches school here. She comes from Chicago, where you come from, and ma says Miss Simson told her that it was because Miss Edith couldn't get the beau she wanted that she came way out here."

"It was because the man she liked was almost criminally proud," said Roy, more to himself than the boy.

"Tain't so," asserted Tommy, who had caught only the "criminal." "Miss Edith ain't fool enough to cry over the picture of a bad man, and I caught her at it one recess." Miss Randall was both Tommy's spiritual and secular teacher.

An hour later Tommy drove up to the church on a wagon load of the

choicest flowers the Thomas green-houses could provide. He periled his safety jumping from the seat before the horses stopped and dashed into the church filled with willing workers.

"Miss Randall's class ain't no small nuts," he proudly announced to the decorators as the plants were brought in. But he did not wait long to enjoy the praise that was showered upon him. He sought Miss Edith in the choir loft, where she was decorating the organ.

"Miss Edith," he urged excitedly, "sneak into the Sunday school room. I've got a surprise for you in there."

He had a surprise for the entire congregation, for that matter, for Roy Thomas was waiting there to ask forgiveness. That he sued successfully was easily apparent when Tommy burst into the room a half hour later.

There was a wedding shortly after Easter. Not only was Tommy (in a Fauntleroy suit) the page to the bride, but he had the further joy of knowing that Mr. Fisher was very much disappointed, for he had cast appreciative glances upon Miss Randall himself.

And after the ceremony was over and the new Mrs. Thomas was about to depart with her husband on the wedding trip she slipped a package into Tommy's hand. It was a gold watch, and on the inside of the back case was the inscription:

To Thomas Bynum,
In appreciation of his "Easter offering."

The Power Of a Cut

[Original.]

My grandfather, a veteran of the Mexican war, told me this story to illustrate an axiom that opinion is more powerful than law:

It was back in the first half of the last century, when the regular army of the United States was a little family, so to speak, that a young artillery officer was ordered to report at the then frontier post, Fort L—. Manton Burnet was one of those fellows whom everybody loved. Tall, massive, with light hair and blue eyes that formed a pleasing contrast with a pair of round, ruddy cheeks, he struck the fancy of every one at the moment of meeting and improved on acquaintance.

The belle of the post was Colonel Houghton's daughter Edith, whose flirtations had commenced with cadets at West Point and continued with officers of all grades and ages, though she was still only twenty-two or three. At the time Burnet reported at the fort she was engaged in a mild affair with Major Stoddard, a native of Mississippi and a man of forty. He confirmed the adage "No fool like an old fool" by becoming infatuated with a girl who was only enjoying what she considered an innocent amusement. At any rate, to flirt was as natural to her as to breathe. As soon as Burnet appeared on the scene she dropped Stoddard, took up with the newcomer and found an experience entirely new to her by falling violently in love with him.

Stoddard was furious. It is questionable whether he was more malignant toward Burnet or Edith Houghton.

Here was an instance where a scorned man was the fury. Stoddard was so unable to conceal his feelings that he soon had the whole garrison laughing at him. He determined to show them that it was no laughing matter.

In the army, especially at frontier posts, all the officers play poker; at least they always did in the good old times. One evening a party of officers,

including Stoddard and Burnet, were engaged at the game when Stoddard suddenly turned upon Burnet and accused him of cheating.

"You lying scoundrel!" said Burnet. "What do you mean?"

"That will do," replied Stoddard, rising. "No more play tonight. We have another matter of more importance to attend to."

Some of those present remonstrated with Stoddard, while others turned their backs upon him contemptuously. All knew he would challenge Burnet, and he did, though he found it impossible to find any one of the officers to bear his message and act as his second until Burnet requested one of them to do so.

The meeting took place early the next morning a mile from the fort on the river "bottom." Just before it occurred Burnet told his second that he intended to purposely miss his man, giving as a reason that, as the two had been suitors for the same girl, she was interest-

ed in the affair and he was uncertain which of the two she preferred. Besides, to kill a brother officer in a duel would mar his life and his military career. His second protested against this, but was unable to move his resolution, whereupon he declined to serve, and Burnet selected me, but kept from me his intention. At the first fire Burnet fell with a ball in his right side. Stoddard was unhurt.

It was a melancholy party that carried the wounded man back to the fort, for the surgeon pronounced the wound fatal. The affair put an end to any uncertainty as to Edith Houghton's preference, for she was wild with grief as soon as she learned what had happened. However, after her first giving way to her feelings she nursed Burnet so tenderly that he pulled through. At that time the effect of the mind on the system was not understood as it is now, but

even then it was apparent that the mental stimulant Burnet experienced in Edith Houghton's love turned the scale.

The colonel made no comment on the affair till Burnet was pronounced out of danger. Then he sent for Stoddard, with whom he was closeted for an hour in his private office. After the interview it leaked out that the colonel had demanded Stoddard's resignation, intimating that if it were not forthcoming he would prefer charges. Stoddard refused to resign, asserting that he would stand trial, taking a change of venue to another post, where the feeling was not prejudicial to him. The colonel, not desiring that his daughter's name should be mixed in the affair, felt constrained to let the matter drop.

It was at this point that the rest of us interfered. We called a meeting of the officers of the post and unanimously decided to give Stoddard "the cut." The next time any one of us met him we walked by him with the salute, but with no other recognition. Stoddard had not counted on this, and it affected him at once. He bore it for awhile without any action, then applied to be ordered elsewhere. For two months while he was waiting for a change he lived with a dozen brother officers, not one of whom would speak to him unofficially. Now that his infatuation for the girl was somewhat cooled by her action, our treatment broke him down, and when he went away he looked like an old man. But this was not the last of it. No class of men are so hard on each other in case of wrongdoing as soldiers. A statement of the affair was sent to Stoddard's new post signed by every one of us, and on his arrival he found himself cut. Then he resigned and spent the rest of his life in obscurity.

Burnet married Edith Houghton and afterward distinguished himself in the civil war.

F. A. MITCHEL.



By CHARLES EUSTACE MERRIMAN

(To be Continued Monthly in the REALM)

The landlady's husband could take a joke, especially when it was on me, and at breakfast we became very good friends. He invited me to his club, and we—and the legal limb—spent the afternoon there. His face grew bigger and jollier each hour, and finally he became very confidential. Referring to his own peccadilloes, he made the statement that he had the best natured wife in the world. I had no reason to controvert this, but he seemed to think that I doubted it and went on to accumulate testimony.

"We've never had a quarrel yet, though we've been married sixteen years," he declared. "I'll bet that no matter what I might do when I go home she'd smile through it all."

This didn't interest me, but my legal guardian seemed curious. He even went so far as to doubt our friend. It wasn't long before they had patched up some sort of a wager between them. The husband was to go home to supper, appear intoxicated, raise a row, break dishes and otherwise generally make an ass of himself. If his wife kept her temper it was on the sheriff, and vice versa.

Bill—his name was William Jenks—started off ahead. We were to follow

at a distance and observe results from the yard. Bill began to totter and sway as he neared the house, and presently Mrs. J. ran out of the front gate to meet him. She picked up his hat from the ground, brushed it and put it on and then kissed him; then she guided his uncertain legs into the house. When we reached the window which looked into the parlor we saw Bill sitting on the floor, howling incoherencies at his wife, who was trying to help him pull off his shoes. When they were off, he commanded, "Put 'em on the mantelpiece." And she did it. Then he got up and staggered across the room and fell just before he reached a sofa.

"What did yer pull sofa 'way for?" he howled.

"Oh, William, forgive me! I didn't know. I'm so awkward. Did you hurt yourself?" And she tried to help him up. But he wouldn't get up and continued to abuse her like a pickpocket. Finally she induced him to go into the dining room and sit down at the supper table. As a prelude he shied a teacup past her head and against the wall. Then he pulled away the tablecloth, and with it the dishes, and sat down on the floor amid the ruins.

What did that wonder of a woman do but plump down on the floor in front of him and say, with a smile as of gratified pleasure: "Why, William, isn't

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this nice? We haven't eaten on the floor since we were married. So like the old picnic days!" Then she tried to rearrange the broken crockery and rescue the supper. It was too much for me, and I guess Bill thought he had gone far enough, for he began to smile and abandoned his assumed inebriety.

"Mary, my dear," he said, "I brought home a couple of friends to supper. They're outside and"—

"Brought home friends to supper?" cried his wife, jumping to her feet.

"Brought them home to supper, did you, without notice to me, when you knew it was Sally's afternoon out! I'll teach you!" And she set both hands in his hair and shook him. "I've stood your freaks for sixteen years and been patient and loving, but this is more than human nature is capable of. Friends! No warning! What would they think of me?"

Our entrance relieved the tragedy, but Jenks was terror stricken. The surprise was too much for him. For the first time he realized that even the most docile of women have reservations and that every worm has some turning point. He finally explained the joke, and it was received with his wife's smiles. He was desperately anxious to square himself, and then and there presented her with \$20, to which the sheriff added the ten dollar bill which he insisted he had lost on the wager. I saw Jenks the following evening. "You'll never guess," he said, "what that woman did with the thirty."

I acknowledged my incapacity to cope with the subject.

"Bought me a smoking jacket, a meerschaum pipe and three boxes of Havanas. And, my boy," he added, "I've quit drinking. She's so good that I'm going to see all I can of her in my lifetime, for we'll keep house separately in the next world."

Oh, by the way, it occurs to me to tell you that Cy Willoughby—the widower not his brother Seth—has disinherited his son Arthur because he married a typewriter. It was not because of the mesalliance, but it was because it was the father's typewriter that Arthur married. Possibly, when I think of Helen, I should have more than the dictates of filial affection as a reason for gratitude that ma did not succumb a year ago last winter to pneumonia and the six doctors you insisted on having.

As you so succinctly express it, Helen is not getting any the best of it in marrying me. Her pater may not be very much of a financial proposition and more of a bottle than a battle scarred warrior, but he can talk about his great-grandfather, and that's more than you care to do, I fancy. Blood may not amount to much except in race horses, but when you balance things up, by and large, neither of the two families need to take off their hats to the other. I'm glad Helen has a family whose pictures she's not afraid to show, for it sort of evens things up for our money. (I note that I have omitted the "y" before "our," but you will understand that it belongs there.)

I gather from your last letter that your curiosity is aroused as to how I proposed. I did it in person. It happened at a dance. I told Helen the other day that she really paved the way for my proposal, but I saw by the look on her face that it would not be safe to pursue the subject, so I turned it off with a jest. You will judge. When it came time to dance the cotillon she

said she was tired and that, anyway, she knew a better step than any that would be danced. So we went out into the hallway, and she showed me the step, which was on the stairs, and we sat there till the cotillon was over. When we returned to the ballroom she had me guessing as to where I would get the engagement ring, for, though love is blind, it's not stone blind—not if the stone is a diamond.—From "Letters From a Son to His Self Made Father," by Charles Eustace Merriman.

Marriage to date does not appeal to me strongly. I hope to trot quite a number of speedy miles alone before I have to slow down under a double hitch. Naturally, considering the fact that I am your son and in view of your business, I have not escaped a few attacks of "calf love." I suppose it is as inevitable as the measles.

The worst case I ever had was when in my first year at Cambridge I made desperate love to the accompanist who banged the piano for the glee club rehearsals. She was a widow with a small child, who always accompanied her, and her desolateness appeared to touch a hidden, sympathetic chord in my nature. Whatever the cause, I was dippy for fair. I fairly bombarded her with music, and the kid must have thought me an edition de luxe of Santa Claus. It's only fair to say that she seemed to try to avoid me, but I was not to be turned aside. I insisted on seeing her to her door after rehearsals and then stood under her window for hours, like a cross between a hitching post and a jackass. She was courteous, almost maternal, in her attitude toward me. The boys said she was thirty-five, but I scorned them. What was age to love, which is eternity?

Sometimes she smiled at me, and I bounded up into the seventh heaven, although I often wondered if she was only too well bred not to laugh outright. (Her father and husband had both been connected with Harvard.) She was pretty. I have no doubt of that even now, but her hair was flaming red. I called it Titian then, but love is color blind with all the rest. The "fatal day" came in about six weeks. I proposed in the front hall of her boarding house, and she took me into the parlor and closed the door. That would have been the overture to a breach of promise suit or a Dakota divorce purchased by my loving papa if she had been some woman, but she wasn't. She thanked me for the honor—I have since realized that she was not afraid of a white lie—and then she began to try to argue me out of it. She referred to the disparity in our ages, to her widowhood and my youth, to the difference in our stations, etc. Of course I poohpoohed it and vowed everlasting devotion. I dimly recollect that I made some mention of the Charles river. After I had delivered a passionate oration that would have given a long time discount to Demosthenes and Romeo rolled into one, she looked at me searchingly a moment and then rose and said:

"Very well, I will marry you—on one condition."

What were conditions to me? I—you know, just the usual. I wanted to name the day then and there, and the next day at that, but she insisted upon the condition.

"I will go to my room," she said, "and put the condition in writing that there may never be any doubt in the future."

When she returned she placed in my



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hand a sealed envelope and exacted a pledge that I would not open it until I reached my room.

"If, when you know the condition," she said at parting, "you are still determined on marriage, you will find me in till noon tomorrow."

I ran all the way to the dormitory, and when I reached my rooms I was so nervous that it took me five minutes to unlock the door and five more to light a match. Then I sat down at my study table—for the first time in some weeks—tore open the envelope, spread out the single sheet of paper it contained and read:

"The condition upon which I will entertain an offer of marriage from you is this: I am unfortunately unduly sensitive about the color of my hair. Will you dye yours the same red to keep me in countenance?"

I scarcely imagine she waited till noon the next day—that is, if she had anything to do. She probably explained to the kid that Santa Claus had died suddenly. I didn't recover my self respect nor my common sense for a week. When I did, I sent her a box of flowers and inclosed a note in which I said that ever afterward I should regard red hair as the accompaniment of strong common sense.

I never did take much stock in trading "on change." It's a form of gambling where interest is sacrificed by the fact that you do not see the ball rolled or the cards dealt. Even when you see the play you may be up against a brace game, so what can you expect when two or three big dealers, like my revered parent, get together and mark the cards for a big game? Anyway I'd rather bet any day on something straight. If a man gambles on whether the sun will shine or not on certain days he may be unlucky enough to lose every trip, but he will at least have his satisfaction of knowing that no thin blerigging in somebody's back office introduced the clouds.

Finance, as I understand it, is the art of making the other fellow's dollar work for the financier; but this requires a sort of hypnotism I do not yet possess. I may grow to it; indeed, now that I find myself able to sell the goods manufactured by our house, I am almost afraid to look a mirror in the face lest I discover that I am possessed of the evil eye. The "marts of trade," as the poet puts it, strike me as queer places. The interior of a stock or produce exchange is certainly an understudy for bedlam, if my imagination is correct.

"Give you \$6 for C. P. and N.," shouts one.

"No," comes the reply, "want \$6 1/8."

"All right."

"Sold."

"I'll take 500."

And nobody takes a thing, for the man who sells it hasn't got it and the man who buys don't want it. No wonder the poor lambs lose their fleece and their heads.

Apropos of hotels, I have discovered a curious fact—the farther you go the worse they get, and even if you strike a good one occasionally it only increases your sorrow, for comparison augments the future misery. It's no use to try to pick your hotel. No matter which one you select in a town, you'll be sorry you didn't go to the other.

It's no use to complain. I've tried it. Night before last I slept in a room that was apparently a gymnasium for rats. About 2 o'clock, when they began to use the pit of my stomach for a springboard, I went down to the office and pried the clerk out from behind the cigar counter.

"See here," I said, "I can't sleep. There's so much noise."

"Sorry, sir, but I can't help it," he replied, flicking a dust atom from the register. "This is a hotel. The sanitarium is on the next street. Ever try powders?"

"What on?" I queried, not to be outdone. "The rats?"

"Rats? I do hope you haven't got them. The last man that"—

"No. I haven't got 'em, but the room has. They're all over the place."

"Rats, eh?" And the clerk gave the register a twirl. "Let's see. You're in 51-dollar room. Couldn't expect but-faloes at that price, could you?"

I stayed in the office the rest of the night, and in the morning the clerk pointed me out to his chief.

"That gent," he said, "has insomnia."

"That won't do, young man," said the landlord, with a withering look. "We can't have such things in this house. It's a family hotel."

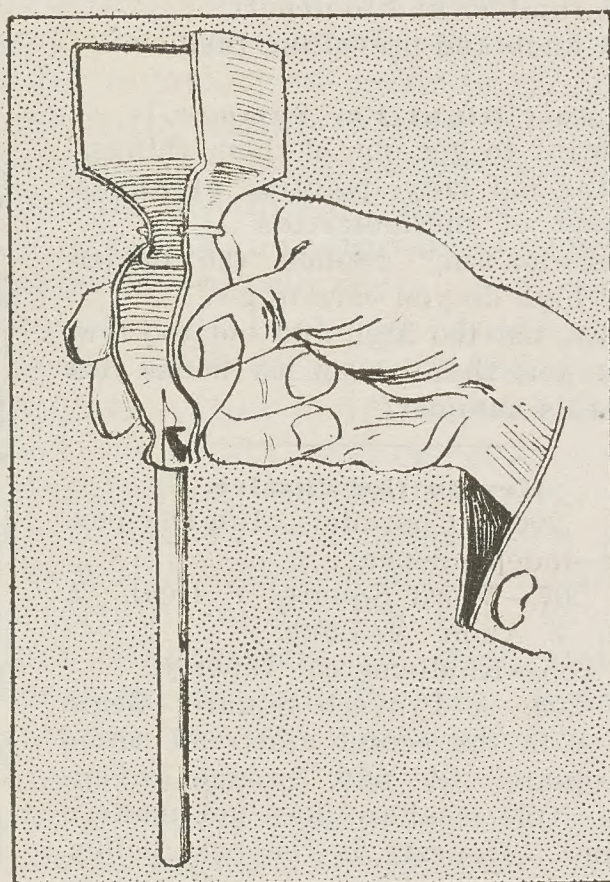
I tried making inquiries, but it's no good. Every man in town will swear that some particular hotel is "the best this side the Mississippi." Foolishly enough, I tried to quiz the clerk of one house while I was registering. I wound up a few queries about the table with the conundrum, "Are your eggs fresh?" He knew the answer.

"Fresh?" he drawled, looking straight at me. Then he rang a bell and cried, "Front!" The one bellboy appeared from somewhere, eating what was once an apple.

"Gent to hund'rd an' thirteen," said the clerk. "An', boy, stop at the dining hall on your way back an' tell the head waiter that this gentleman is to have his eggs laid on his toast by the hens direct."

Eliminates Danger of Spilling Ink on the Carpet.

If all the fountain pen owners in the world who had discarded these little pocket writing outfits could be asked their reasons for so doing probably one-half of them would give the trouble of refilling the pen when empty as the cause. The fountain seems to fail just about the time it is most wanted, and

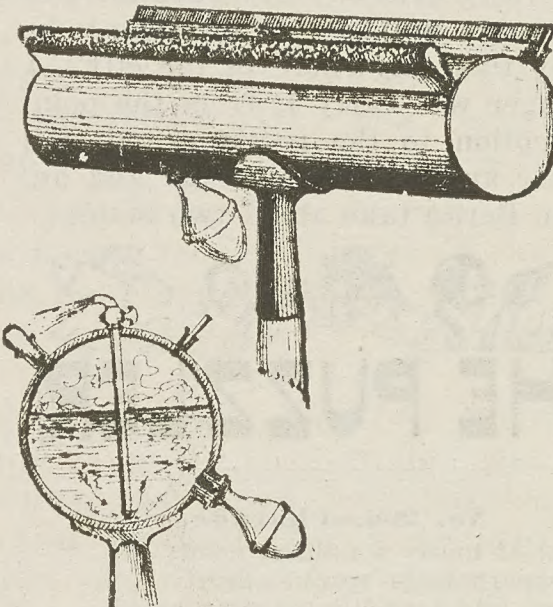


PEN FILLED FROM BOTTLE.

when the opportunity for filling it occurs the task is almost sure to soil the hands at least, to say nothing of the carpet, tablecloth or whatever happens to repose beneath the spot where the pen is being filled. Possibly the "self filling" pens will obviate this trouble in doing away with the glass and rubber fillers which have been used since the pen came into general use, but they necessitate dipping the lower end of the fountain feed into the ink bottle and must necessarily be cleaned after filling.

A western inventor has designed a filling device which still utilizes the bottle of ink, but which offers little opportunity for spilling the liquid during the operation. This arrangement consists of a rubber bulb of slightly elongated shape, open at both ends and designed to connect the bottle directly with the reservoir of the pen. The larger opening of the bulb is forced over the neck of the bottle, and after the pen has been pressed into the smaller orifice the bottle is inverted, and the ink is allowed to flow into the reservoir as the air rises through the liquid, this process being aided by the contraction and expansion of the bulb in the hand.

Herewith is shown an improved window cleaner of the "fountain" type, which has just been patented by a Colorado inventor. An important feature of the invention lies in the provision of independent washing and drying surfaces. From the view of the cleaner shown in section it will be observed that a pipe passes down into the reservoir at the center and is provided at the top with a nozzle adapted to spray water on to the washing strip of absorbent material projecting along one side of the cylinder. The drying strip occupies a similar position on the



WINDOW CLEANER AND DRIER.

opposite side, while at the bottom of the cylinder there is an extension into which a bushing is threaded.

The bushing is provided with a valve and a compressible bulb. In use the bushing is first removed and the reservoir partly filled with the washing fluid. The bushing is then replaced, and air is pumped into the reservoir by operating the bulb. On opening the valve of the spraying nozzle the fluid will be sprayed out by air pressure on to the washing strip. The window may now be cleaned and then dried by rubbing thoroughly with the drying strip.

Kew gardens, London's celebrated horticultural grounds on the Thames, has a new plant which is of uncommon interest because of the light which it seems to throw on one of the most famous of the Old Testament miracles. This plant has just been brought from the Arabian desert, and numerous scientists declare it to be identical with the "burning bush" which Moses saw burst into flame at his approach and blaze for some time without being consumed. The plant at Kew, which grows to the height of five or six feet, possesses the remarkable property of exhaling an inflammable gas from its flowers, which, on being approached by a light, takes fire and burns brightly for a few moments. The plant in the meanwhile remains uninjured owing to its sap.

In the hot deserts of Arabia, where the plant naturally grows more vigorously than at Kew, a larger quantity of this gas is exhaled, and it is probable that the fierce rays of the sun frequently cause it to take fire. It cannot be said that the discovery of this plant and its strange characteristics adds greatly to the impressiveness of the Bible story, but there it is, to be re-

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The Youth's Realm

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A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston

garded as you please.

In appearance the "burning bush" plant suggests an arid, sterile habitat. Its leaves are of a dull sage green color, and the gas exhaling blossoms are pale pink.

It is not generally known that numerous flowers give forth gases in a small degree, notably the lily of the valley and the meadow sweet. The blossoms of both these plants exhale the fumes of deadly prussic acid by night, and all flowers throw off considerable quantities of carbonic acid gas in the darkness, this being why it is unhealthy to keep flowers in a bedroom.

Two wonderful inventions have been made by Cavaliere Pino of Genoa, the hydroscope and the marine elevator, which may make possible the recovery of all the great treasures lost at sea since the world began.

The hydroscope, so far as one can see, consists of a long tube fitted with various optical instruments at the end. The secret of the instrument lies within—in the mechanism that gives it the power.

When the instrument is fitted to a ship an image of the water and the things therein beneath the ship can be thrown on to a screen on deck, so that a number of people at one time can see what is going on in the water beneath them. The instrument, moreover, can be so adjusted that it will reflect not only objects lying beneath it, but those around and above, thus enabling a captain to keep an eye on the keel of his ship or to examine the keel in case of accident while steaming at full speed.

Cavaliere Pino is confident his instrument is powerful enough to enable him to peer into the deepest depths of the sea. In case the water should prove too dense, however, and for use at night-time he has devised a new form of electric lamp which will throw shafts of light to practically any depth.

For use in connection with his hydroscope Cavaliere Pino has invented an "elevator" for raising from the bottom of the sea any desired object. The construction of this instrument, the tests already made of it and its future possibilities are most interestingly described by Dr. C. Libertacrio, who as a personal friend of the inventor is in close sympathy with his work. The field for the use of the hydroscope in the recovery of sunken treasure alone is almost unlimited and quite outdistances the wildest flights of fancy in which even Jules Verne ever indulged.

"The figures with regard to shipwrecks prove what a vast fortune awaits Cavaliere Pino," asserts Dr. Libertacrio, "if the invention can be used but for no purpose other than to raise the vessels that sink month by month. On an average 180 vessels of more than 500 tons sink every month. The value of each ship lost of above 500 tons, including cargo, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"This elevator takes the form of an entirely new species of submarine craft, but at present no more may be written about it than that it is unlike any lifting apparatus ever designed before and that it is strong enough to lift the heaviest ironclad from the greatest depth."

An Easter Resort.

Atlantic City is a very popular Easter resort, and statesmen, actors, noted lawyers and doctors, millionaires, society men and beautiful women throng the promenade Easter day.

One of the Philadelphia truant officers was talking about malingering in school children. "It is a common thing," he said, "and I guess it will always be a common thing. For my part, when I was a boy I pretended two or three times every year that I had a headache or toothache when I hadn't and loafed about the house all day instead of going to school. I guess you and every other man did the same thing in your childhood too. Such simple malingering as that I meet with often, but now and then I meet with cases of a complicated, serious kind. Last spring a boy rubbed poison ivy over his face, poisoning himself horribly, so as to escape school for awhile. Another boy the winter before hit his foot with an ax for the same purpose, but the ax came down harder than he had intended and the boy just escaped limping for life. A little girl was laid up for a week through taking an overdose of castor oil. She confessed that she had wanted to make herself sick for a day so as to escape the examination that she knew she would fail in, but she didn't know the amount of castor oil to take, and it was only by luck that she didn't put herself to death."

In any large city of Germany a special delivery card or stamp, costing less than 8 cents, will cause a message to be shot by tube anywhere in the city. A messenger will carry it from the point of reception to the receiver and will wait for an answer. Message and answer in Berlin take about two hours.



THE PUZZLER

No. 206.—Charade.

In days of many a valiant deed
The weary rider would alight
And rest and feed his foaming steed,
And at my first stay through the night.

A narrow stream my next doth name,
Which through south Scotland takes its course;
Though short, it came renowned to fame
By legend's strong and magic force.

My third, however small it be,
When placed in graceful poet's hand,
Is calm and free as summer sea
And stirs and moves a mighty land.

My fourth an adjective applies
To tangled woodland, dark and dim,
Where no path lies before the eyes,
But all is shadow, black and grim.

My whole our brave forefathers bought
Who came from England far away;
For that they fought; that too they taught;
By that we live unto this day.

No. 207.—Word Square.

1. Distribution. 2. A feminine name.
3. Soon. 4. A narrow passage.

No. 208.—Riddlemeree.

In love, not in hate;
In life, not in fate;
In bell, not in chime;
In rest, not in climb;
In trust, not in doubt;
In strong and in stout;
In city, not in town;
Whole is a goddess of renown.

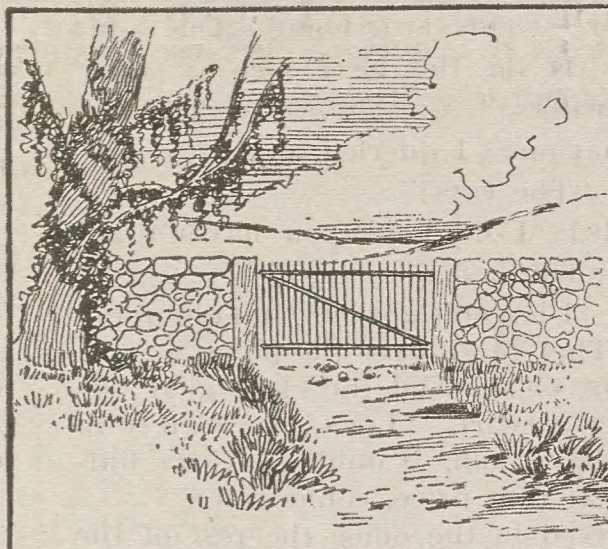
No. 209.—A Proverb Square.

R E T H E R E I S A W I L
E E B U S H T H E R E I L
H H P O L I C Y O N E S T
W T T T M A K E A S B M H
P N S O L E A N O U I A E
I I E N C B R O N M R N R
L O B S S W A O E M D Y E
E W E E P E N M S E I A I
H T H O E E W S W R N S S
T H T D W O L L A H T L A
D T S I Y T S E N O H I P
N R O W S I D N A H E P A
A P U C E H T T X I W T Y

Six familiar proverbs may be found in this square by simply reading them in their proper order. By starting

right you will continue right. That is all.

No. 210.—A Picture Puzzle.



What well known gem is seen in this picture?

No. 211.—Primal Acrostic.

When the following words have been rightly guessed, the initial letters will spell the surname of a famous Swedish botanist.

Crosswords: 1. A certain fruit which was said to make those who ate of it forget their native country. 2. A vine which is the subject of a poem by Charles Dickens. 3. A common flower of many shades of yellow. 4. A flower named after a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain. 5. A common fall wild flower. 6. A large, coarse herb with yellow flowers. 7. A botanical word meaning "having only one leaf." 8. A favorite fruit.

No. 212.—Hourglass.

The upper horizontal of seven, a light which is very intense; it is produced by the incandescence of lime in the flame of oxygen and hydrogen gases. The row of five, a certain relative. The row of three, the conclusion. The single letter, a consonant. The row of three, "a catch word." The row of five, a certain month. The row of seven, a man who attends a cart used for burdens. The vertical central of seven, a division of time.

No. 213.—Divided Cities.

1. An explosive and an inlet of water.
2. A letter and a monarch.
3. A boy's name and a weight.
4. A tumbler and to depart.
5. A knob and prevailing fashion.

Just Right For Summer.

"I want to get one o' them things," said the old lady, pointing at an assortment of thermometers.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the dealer.

"How high do you care to go?"

"Why, not too high and not too low. I want one that'll keep my house just right this summer."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 206.—Charade: Inn-Dee-pendence-independence.

No. 207.—Word Square: 1. Deal. 2. Edna. 3. Anon. 4. Lane.

No. 208.—Riddlemeree: Liberty.

No. 209.—A Proverb Square: Begin with A in the center and read round the square. A new broom sweeps clean. One swallow does not make a summer. Honesty is the best policy. One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. Where there is a will there is a way.

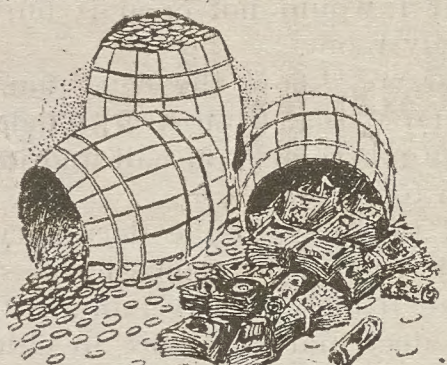
No. 210.—A Picture Puzzle: Moss agate.

No. 211.—Primal Acrostic: Primals—Linnaeus. 1. Lotus. 2. Ivy. 3. Nasturtium. 4. Narcissus. 5. Aster. 6. Elecampane. 7. Unifoliolate. 8. Strawberry.

No. 212.—Hourglass: Horizontals—Calcium, niece, end, T, cue, March, drayman. Centrals—Century.

No. 213.—Divided Cities: 1. Bom-bay. 2. Peking. 3. Charles-ton. 4. Glasgow. 5. Bos-ton.

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A BIG OFFER

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15c. Scott's catalogue, 58c. 150 Foreign Money Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, illust. 8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U.S., 5c. Prices we pay for U.S. revs., 5c. The 3 cats., 12c. Prices we pay for U.S. coins, 8c. 12 Approval books ruled to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c doz. To hold 160, 20c doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 1 to 10 stps, 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stps, 10c. 12 sheets to hold 60 stps, 10c. Bx 1000 hinges already bent for use; something new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perforation gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Watermark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with compass, 30c. 25 printed envelopes for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 23c. 25 better envelopes, 9c; 100, 29c. 25 printed envcls. for coin collectors, 10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, albums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.65.

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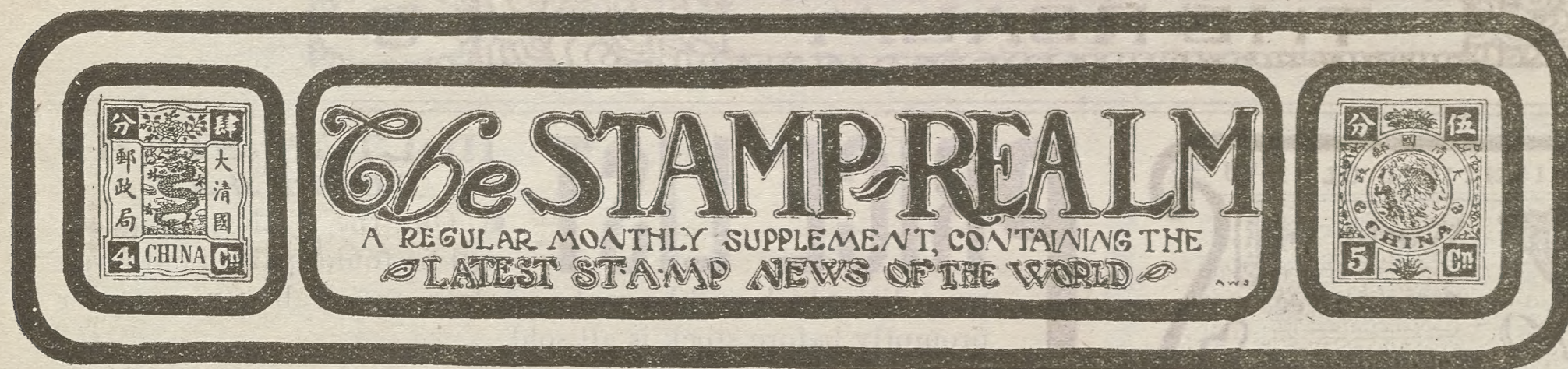
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WANTED everywhere to act as agents for the Realm. 50 per cent. commission.



Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer.

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NEWS AND COMMENT.

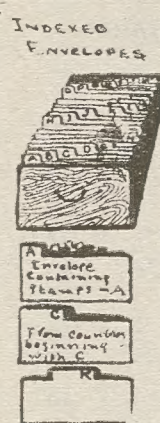
BEFORE the next issue of our paper is out it is probable that every American reader will have had an opportunity to feast his eyes on at least two of the five stamps to be issued in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase in 1803, or more properly speaking to boom the St. Louis fair. The sale of these stamps to the public is advertised to begin April 21st and to continue until the fair closes, December 1, 1904. In brief the set is described thus: 1c green, Robert Livingstone; 2c red, Thomas Jefferson; 3c purple, James Monroe; 5c blue, Wm. McKinley; 10c brown, map of U. S. showing territory of purchase. There will be no commemorative issue of envelopes, wrappers or post cards. The general issue will also be sold by all postmasters keeping the commemorative set. Over two-hundred million of the 2c value of the new stamp are now ready for shipment to the various post offices. We will repeat in substance what we say of every new exposition set: they advertise the pursuit better than any other kind of publicity. The St. Louis fair is to be the greatest exposition ever held in this country. The new stamps will be associated with the fair on one hand, and with philately on the other. In a way, the stamps will help to unite the two facts—a great fair and a great pastime; and when one thinks of one, the other is also suggested.

Since the *Realm* first began to denounce the growing tendency towards specialism, especially in minor varieties, and to urge a return to the old-fashioned mode of collecting, it has received the hearty support of a large majority of subscribers, and of many dealers as well. It was upon the strength of this support that the publishers of this paper ventured a year ago to issue a catalogue for collectors which should describe only the straight issues of adhesive postage stamps and ignore all minor varieties. The success of this undertaking has induced them to lay plans for the publication of a series of stamp albums along the same lines.

The albums are to be beautifully illustrated and complete as to information concerning dates, colors, etc., of only straight issues of postage stamps and of such varieties as are generally obtainable. No regular spaces will be provided for stamps of minor variety or for specimens quite scarce and too expensive for any but millionaires to buy, as, for instance, the first issue of British Guiana or the Hawaiian Islands. There will be a large album for the stamps of the world, with printing, probably, on one side of the leaf only. This album will sell for about 75 cents. There will also be a small general album for about 30 cents, and others of about the same size for U. S. stamps, for British Colonies, for the stamps of North America, etc. For those who care to collect minor varieties, envelopes, wrappers, or revenues, blank spaces will be provided on separate pages of most of the albums, but the object of this entire set of publications will be that of simplifying the tangle of so many unnecessary issues and stipulating what the average collector ought or ought not to collect. It will be some months before the plates, costing hundreds of dollars, will leave the engravers' hands and be ready for the presses.

Few people unacquainted with the pursuit have any conception of the extent of business done at this season of the year in buying and selling stamps. The sum expended by large houses on advertising alone would amount annually to many thousand dollars. Probably one of the largest philatelic advertising contracts ever drawn up has just been made between the Holton Stamp Co. and this paper, for the use of some six thousand lines of space within three months. The Holton Stamp Co., established 1861, control one of the largest and best stocks of old stamps in America, and it takes lots of space in which to advertise even a small part of their enormous stock.

A DUPLICATE-STAMP FILE



EVERY collector is more or less of a stamp dealer. It is impossible to collect stamps without picking up duplicates in one way or another. These duplicate stamps must be sold or exchanged for stamps not in the collection, if they are to be of any benefit to the collector. One of the pleasant features of the pursuit is this exchange of stamps among collectors.

Collectors who have numbers of duplicates, and all stamp dealers, large or small, must make use of every systematic device for the classification of their stamps into small lots assorted alphabetically or by their catalogue value.

An envelope file, therefore, is a great time-saver to both collector and dealer, and can be made for little or no expense. A couple bunches of new envelopes (or old ones not torn and all of the same size) and an old envelope box compose the material.

The box may be cut down to any size desired. When using new envelopes, the flap is cut or torn off. In order that the letters of the alphabet or the prices of the stamps shall stand out plainly to view, the envelope is cut away on top except where the letter or figure appears. It is not necessary, however, to cut away the paper on both sides of the index but only to the right as shown by the envelope in the diagram bearing the letter C. As the index nears the right-hand side of the envelope, however, the paper is cut away on both right and left hand side (see K), the object being here to open up space enough to the left to make visible a new row of letters in the rear. By cutting out only as much of the paper as is necessary, and leaving as wide a lip as possible there is less danger of the same getting torn off.

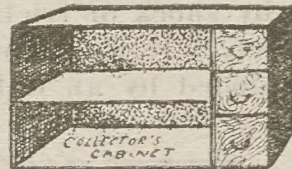
We have already described the method of covering the box with binder's cloth, to improve its appearance and make it more durable, if desired. Two holes about three inches apart can be punched through one end and a piece of cord run through for a handle. When a cigar box can be found of the right size for the envelopes it will make a better case than one made of cardboard, but cigars and envelopes, unfortunately, are made from different measurements usually, and a card box is easiest to cut down.

A STAMP CABINET

THERE are cabinets for music, coins, minerals, etc., etc. Why not a stamp cabinet? Some twenty-five years ago, when the pursuit was in its infancy, a blank book alone was the only requisite needed to complete the collection. To-day there is a demand not only for an album or set of albums to hold the collection, but for a variety of books bearing on the subject, the foremost of which is the stamp catalogue. This book appears every year, and as collectors like to compare prices from year to year, the old catalogues are hoarded up and, in the course of a few years, make quite a set of books in themselves. Then some kind of a stamp dictionary, glossary or encyclopædia is owned by most collectors, as well as various stock books or duplicate albums. Most philatelists take a paper devoted to their pet hobby and these papers are kept for the information they contain and because of the advertisements which reflect the actual selling prices of certain stamps as the market fluctuates from month to month.

There is then an accumulation of papers and also of various small books which appear almost monthly, giving information on stamps of a certain country, on how to collect stamps, detect counterfeits, or what not. In fact, so great is the demand for this kind of literature that some dealers make a specialty of the publishing branch of the business. Papers and books and loose stamps accumulate fast. They are scattered over the house unless a special place is provided for them and for nothing else. The stamp cabinet solves the problem.

It is made out of a box, either planed or sand-papered down and then stained. A good box of any size will do. On the right cleats are nailed in for boxes or drawers of index envelopes or cards to run on. As we have described, these index cases are made of old envelope boxes cut down to the right size. The shelf is made of the original cover of the box. Anyone can make a creditable case without much skill in carpentry, by simply using a hammer, saw and jack-knife and either a plane or sheet of sand paper. To keep the dust out, a piece of calico or other cloth can be nailed on at the top of the cabinet so as to hang down, or it can be run on a rod, to slide to one side when the cabinet is in use.



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107 FINE STAMPS

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fine different postage stamps, mounted in books \$4.00. 500 same, mounted on sheets \$1.25. Finely illustrated album, holds 3,500, board covers, 30c. Catalog pricing all stamps 10c; 30 diff. Sweden 10c; 7 Nyassa giraffe 16c; 10 Japan 4c; 6 China 10c; 5 Venezuela maps 12c; 1000 fine mixed foreign 14c. Agents wanted. Lists free.

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25 shells all different for 15c. All kinds of shells for fancy work, Panamas for portiers, white scallops 25c per doz. My illustrated shell catalogue with first order. *MRS. SUSAN M. MOHR, Lealman, Fla.*



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By a Dealer of Experience. A full treatise contained in the following chapters: Getting Started; Buying Stamps; Some Bargains; Selling Stamps; System, Book-keeping, Sorting, etc.; and Advertising.

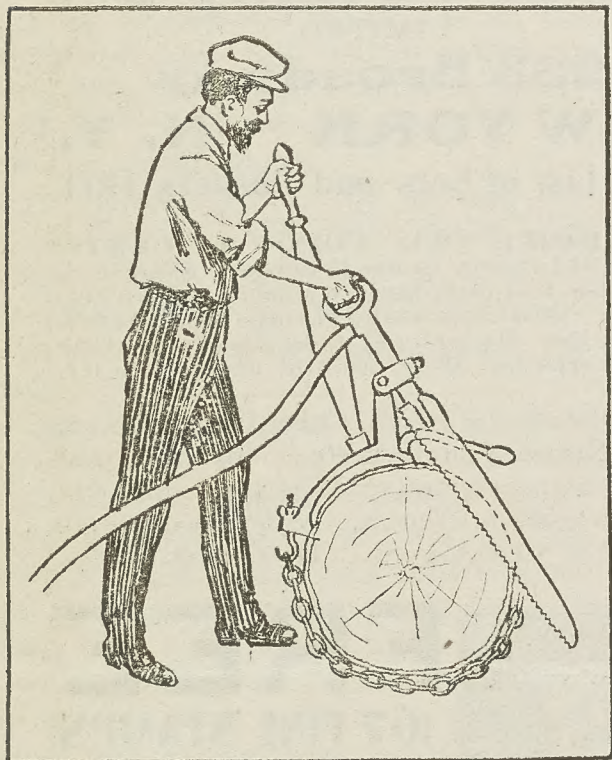
Contains hints and secrets which cost the author much time, study and money, and is a complete guide to the management of a successful stamp business. Order by number. No. 23. Postpaid, 25c. A. Bullard & Co., Sta. A, Boston

THE YOUTH'S REALM SCIENTIFIC CLUB

What Is Going on In the

World of Science & Invention

It is small wonder, says the Philadelphia Record, with the millions and millions of feet of lumber which are cut from the forests every year to be manufactured into everything, from a house to a newspaper, that the government has taken up seriously the subject of the deforestation of the country and attempted to enforce, in a small way at least, the replacing of some portion of the trees with new plantings which shall serve future generations. In continental Europe nearly every country has passed through this stage and reached the period in



A MODERN SAWYER.

its history where the forests are as well cared for as are the fortifications and other government interests. A small army patrols the wooded areas, and only certain portions of the forests can be cut each year.

With us, however, the reforestation of devastated areas is only an experiment as yet, and much more money is spent every year in new machinery and devices for the rapid felling and cutting of the trees than goes for planting new growths. In the illustration will be seen one of the newest tools, which seems to displace the ax almost entirely in the woodman's hands. It is possible, with this new implement and its accompanying apparatus, to fell a tree and cut it up into lengths which can be hauled to the mill in much quicker time than can be done with the ax.

The compressor plant consists of a small engine, storage tank and air pump, fuel being obtained from the waste debris of the forests. From the storage reservoir any number of lines of hose may be led out in different directions, each ending in a cylinder and piston to operate a large saw. These are mounted on a clamping bracket to hold them in rigid connection with the log, and the operator has only to press the valve lever to admit air to the cylinder, guiding the saw through the log. It is not difficult to realize what a swath one compressor and a dozen saws would cut in a big forest in a few weeks' time.

Patrick B. Delany of South Orange, N. J., the electrical engineer who invented the multiplex telegraph system, by which six messages can be telegraphed over a single wire at the same time, says that his latest invention, the automatic machine telegraph, has been perfected.

By means of the new system, he says, a business man in New York may dictate to his stenographer a letter of, say, 1,000 words addressed to a correspondent in Chicago. The stenographer writes the letter on a tape, punching out the characters with a machine having a keyboard resembling that of a typewriter.

A messenger takes the tape to the telegraph office, it is fed to the machine, and the letter of 1,000 words is transmitted to and printed on a tape in the Chicago office in exactly one minute. There the tape is delivered to the New York man's correspondent, his stenographer copies it out, and the New York man's letter is in the hands of the Chicago man in about half an hour, almost in the time it was written. The tariff on such a message would be from 10 to 12 cents.

Interesting experiments are now being carried on by the department of agriculture at Washington with a new paper plant from Japan called mitsumata, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The experiments are the result of one of the trips of Barbour Lathrop of Chicago and D. G. Fairchild, foreign agent for the department, to Japan and other foreign countries in search of plants for the government. Mitsumata is adapted to the warmer parts of the country and is one of the most valuable plants known for the production of bark paper, so much used by the Japanese. It offers an entirely new crop to the south if it can be successfully raised in the United States. Millions of Japanese live upon the revenue created by manufacturing paper, and most of the product is manufactured from bark cultivated upon an area about one-third the size of the state of Illinois. The mitsumata plant flourishes upon land too poor for rice growing, is especially adapted to clay soil, and from 600 to 2,000 pounds of raw bark are produced upon a single acre.

This pulp is worth in Japan from 15 to 16 cents gold per pound, or just four times as much as the wood pulp imported from America sells for in Yokohama.

Announcement has been made in England of the invention of a new explosive of highest power and of great safety. It is called ammonal and is a mixture of powdered aluminium and ammonium. It is claimed for it that moisture does not affect it. It does not explode by shock or friction and burns very slowly. It is insensible to frost. It is exploded by an ordinary percussion cap.

Railway ties have been made from steel, iron, glass, stone and of grass and sawdust composition, says the American inventor. The newest invention for that purpose is a cross tie of leather. The scrap leather from shoe shops is taken into a disintegrator, ground very fine, subjected to a refining process and molded. The tension of the molding machine can be so regulated that ties hard enough to take a spike or ties through which a spike cannot be driven can be turned. The three great essentials in a cross tie are apparently found in this leather sleeper, for it is guaranteed to hold a spike, the fish plate will not splinter in it, and it will not rot. It is expected to stand service for thirty-five years.

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COMPLETE SETS OF UNUSED STPS.

All are guaranteed genuine originals

Ecuador

1892	8	varieties.....	35
1894	8	"	35
1895	8	"	35
1896	8	"	35
1892	7	official.....	35
1894	7	"	35
1895	7	"	35
1896	8	"	35
1896	7	unpaid.....	35

Honduras

1878	7	varieties.....	35
1890	11	"	35
1891	11	"	35
1891	3	" 2, 5 and 10 pesos...	35
1892	11	"	35
1893	11	"	35
1895	8	"	35
1890	11	official.....	35
1891	11	"	35

Nicaragua

1882	7	varieties.....	35
1890	10	"	35
1891	10	"	35
1892	10	"	35
1893	10	"	35
1894	10	"	35
1895	10	"	35
1896	9	"	35
1897	9	varieties.....	35
1898	11	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1890	10	official.....	35
1891	10	"	35

Variety Packets

50 varieties.....	\$	05
100 "		10
150 "		20
200 "		25
300 "		50
400 "		90
500 "		1 25
1000 "		4 00
2000 "		15 00
2000 "	mounted on sheets.....	17 00
3000 "		55 00
3000 "	mounted on sheets.....	58 00
4000 "	"	100 00
5000 "	"	185 00
6000 "	"	300 00
7000 "	"	425 00
8000 "	"	650 00
9000 "	"	1000 00
10000 "	"	1300 00

The above packets contain only genuine postage stamps in good condition

TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

- The numbers before each stamp are taken from Scott's Latest Catalogue. The first column of prices is taken from the same Catalogue while the last column represents our net cash selling prices.
- Every stamp advertised is in good condition unless expressly stated otherwise. Money cheerfully refunded without slightest question if stamps are not satisfactory, if stamps are returned within three days of receipt.
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Boston, Mass.

(Business Established in 1861)

1892	10	official.....	35
1893	11	"	35
1894	10	"	35
1895	10	"	35
1896	9	"	35
1897	9	"	35
1898	11	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	7	unpaid.....	35
1897	7	"	35
1898	7	"	35
1899	6	"	35

Salvador

1890	9	varieties.....	35
1891	10	"	35
1892	10	"	35
1893	10	"	35
1893	3	" 2, 5 and 10 pesos...	35
1894	10	"	35
1894	3	" 2, 5 and 10 pesos...	35
1895	12	" unsurcharged.....	35
1895	12	" surcharged.....	35
1896	12	" 1st issue.....	35
1896	12	" 2nd issue.....	35
1897	12	"	35
1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	12	official 1st issue.....	35
1896	12	" 2nd issue.....	35
1897	12	"	35
1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1895	8	unpaid.....	35
1896	8	"	35
1897	8	"	35
1898	8	"	35
1899	8	"	35
1895	5	postal packet.....	35
1897	6	registration.....	35

Total, 69 complete sets, 635 varieties. All unused for only \$24.00 net.

These packets are put up for us in Europe where the labor of handling stamps costs but little.

NOTE:—Ask for Our Premium Certificates when you remit.

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300 mixed foreign stamps	10c
1000 "	25c

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PERFORATION GAUGE

Transparent	15
On cardboard	10

ALPHA HINGES

Alpha Hinges, per 1000	10
1000 finest peelable hinges	20
1000 Swiss peelable hinges	15

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No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
17 New York 5c bluish.....	\$7.50	\$ 3.75
18 Providence 5c black.....	5.00	2.50

General Issues.

1847.

* 28 5c red brown.....	7.50	\$ 3.75
28	75	38

1851-1856.

* 31 1c blue, type II.....	2.50	1.25
31	1.50	.75
* 33 3c red.....	.03	.01
33	.03	.01
* 35 10c green.....	.75	.38
35	.75	.38
* 36 12c black.....	2.00	1.00

1857-1860.

* 41 1c blue, type II.....	10.00	5.00
41	1.00	.50
* 42 " type III.....	.50	.25
42	.15	.07
* 43 8c rose, outer line.....	.25	.12
43	.02	.01
* 44 8c rose.....	.02	.01
44	.02	.01
* 50 10c green.....	2.50	1.25
50	1.25	.60
* 51 12c black.....	2.50	1.25
51	1.25	.60
* 52 24c lilac.....	6.00	3.00
52	6.00	3.00
* 53 30c orange.....	10.00	5.00

1861.

* 63 1c blue.....	.30	.15
63	.06	.03
* 63b 1c dark blue.....	1.00	.50
63b	.15	.07
* 64 8c pink.....	7.50	3.75
64	.02	.01
* 65 8c rose.....	.02	.01
65	.02	.01
* 67 5c buff.....	7.00	3.50
67	.15	.07
* 68 10c green.....	1.75	.88
68	.07	.03
* 69 12c black.....	2.00	1.00
69	.50	.25
* 71 30c orange.....	.50	.25
71	.15	.07
* 72 9c blue.....	.15	.07
72	.05	.02
* 73 2c black.....	.50	.25
73	.06	.03
* 75 5c red brown.....	3.50	1.75
75	.40	.20
* 76 5c brown.....	4.00	2.00
76	.50	.25
* 77 15c black.....	10.00	5.00
77	.50	.25
* 78 24c lilac.....	4.00	2.00
78	.40	.20

1867 Embossed.

83 8c rose (13x16mm).....	6.00	3.00
83	2.50	1.25

1867 Embossed 11x13mm.

87 2c black.....	.20	.10
87	.05	.02
* 88 5c rose.....	5.00	2.50
88	.04	.02
* 89 10c green.....	.75	.38
89	.50	.25
* 90 12c black.....	.50	.25
90	.40	.20
* 91 15c black.....	4.00	2.00

1867 Embossed 9x13mm.

92 1c blue.....	.75	.38
92	.10	.05
* 93 2c black.....	1.25	.62
93	.05	.02
* 94 3c red.....	1.00	.50
94	.02	.01
* 95 5c brown.....	.15	.07
95	.04	.02
* 96 10c green.....	.50	.25
96	.08	.04
* 97 12c black.....	.50	.25
97	.60	.30
* 98 15c black.....	1.00	.50
98	.50	.25
99 24c lilac.....	5.00	2.50
99	3.50	1.75

1869.

* 112 1c buff.....	1.25	.62
112	.60	.30
* 113 2c brown.....	1.00	.50
113	.15	.07
* 114 8c blue.....	.75	.38
114	.02	.01
* 115 6c blue.....	.40	.20
115	.05	.02
* 116 10c yellow.....	6.00	3.00
116	.80	.40
* 117 12c green.....	4.00	2.00
117	.60	.30
* 118 15c no frame.....	3.50	1.75
118	.60	.30
* 119 15c framed.....	6.00	3.00
119	1.50	.75
* 120 24c green and purple.....	5.00	2.50
120	3.00	1.50
* 121 30c blue and carmine.....	3.00	1.50

1869 Re-issue.

* 123 1c buff, hard paper.....	5.00	2.50
123	1.50	.75
* 133 1c buff, soft paper.....	5.00	2.50
133	1.50	.75

1870-71 Embossed.

* 134 1c ultramarine.....	.50	.25
134	.20	.10
* 136 3c green.....	2.50	1.25
136	.05	.02
* 137 6c carmine.....	1.50	.75
137	.30	.15
* 138 7c vermilion.....	3.00	1.50
138	.10	.05
* 139 10c brown.....	10.00	5.00
139	.25	.12
* 141 15c orange.....	25.00	12.00
141	.60	.30
* 144 9c carmine.....	6.00	3.00

1870-71 Without Embossing.

* 145 1c ultramarine.....	3.00	1.50
145	.15	.07
* 146 2c red brown.....	1.50	.75
146	.03	.01
* 147 3c green.....	2.00	1.00
147	.03	.01
* 148 6c carmine.....	3.50	1.75
148	.12	.06
* 149 7c vermilion.....	6.00	3.00
149	.63	.31
* 151 12c violet.....	7.00	3.50
151	.50	.25
* 152 15c orange.....	5.00	2.50
152	.75	.38
* 153 24c purple.....	1.50	.75
153	.40	.20
* 154 30c black.....	.40	.20
154	.12	.06
* 155 9c carmine.....	1.25	.62

1873 Continental Bank Note Co.

* 156 1c ultramarine.....	.03	.02
156	.15	.07
* 157 2c brown.....	1.50	.75
157	.04	.02
* 158 3c green.....	1.00	.50
158	.01	.01
* 160 7c vermilion.....	.65	.32
160	.05	.02
* 161 10c brown.....	5.00	2.50
161	.05	.02
* 162 12c blackish violet.....	10.00	5.00
162	.50	.25
* 163 15c yellow orange.....	.50	.25
163	.60	.30
* 166 90c rose carmine.....	6.00	3.00

1875.

* 178 2c vermilion.....	1.00	.50
178	.04	.02
* 179 5c blue.....	2.00	1.00
179	.05	.02

1879 American Bank Note Co.

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
182 1c ultramarine.....	.05	.02
182	.02	.01
* 183 2c vermilion.....	.40	.20
183	.01	.01
* 184 3c green.....	1.00	.50
184	.01	.01
* 185 5c blue.....	2.00	1.00
185	.15	.07
* 186 6c pink.....	3.00	1.50
186	.20	.10
* 187 10c yellow brown.....	4.00	2.00
187	.20	.10
* 188 15c red orange.....	2.01	1.00
188	.20	.10
* 189 15c orange.....	2.01	1.00
189	.20	.10
* 190 30c full black.....	2.00	1.00
190	.75	.37
* 191 90c carmine.....	7.50	3.75
191	1.09	.50

1882.

* 205 5c yellow brown.....	.02	.01
205	.10	.05
* 206 1c gray blue.....	.01	.01
206	.15	.07
* 207 3c blue green.....	.01	.01
207	.25	.12
* 208 6c rose.....	.01	.01
208	.20	.10
* 209 10c brown.....	.02	.01
209	.05	.02

1883.

* 210 2c red brown.....	.08	.05
210	.01	.01
* 211 4c green.....	.12	.06
211	.01	.01
* 212 1c ultramarine.....	.12	.06
212	.01	.01
* 213 4c carmine.....	.12	.06
213	.01	.01
* 214 5c indigo.....	.04	.02
214	.65	.32
* 217 30c orange brown.....	.40	.20
217	.30	.15
* 218 90c purple.....	3.00	1.50
218	.90	.45

1890-93.

* 219 1c ultramarine.....	.03	.02
219	.01	.01
* 219b 2c lake.....	.50	.25
219b	.05	.02
* 220 2c carmine.....	.05	.03
220	.01	.01
* 220a 2c horizontal pair shades each.....	.08	.05
220a	.02	.01
* 221 8c purple.....	.10	.07
221	.01	.01
* 222 4c dark brown.....	.10	.07
222	.01	.01
* 222a 4c horizontal pair shades each.....	.12	.08
222a	.01	.01
* 223 5c chocolate.....	.12	.08
223	.01	.01
* 223a 5c chocolate.....	.12	.08
223a	.01	.01
* 224 6c brown red.....	.05	.02
224	.18	.09
* 225 8c lilac.....	.02	.01
225	.20	.10
* 226 10c green.....	.01	.01
226	.30	.15
* 227 15c indigo.....	.08	.04
227	.06	.03
* 228 30c black.....	.50	.25
228	.08	.04
* 229 90c orange.....	1.50	.75
229	.10	.05

1893 Columbian Issue.

* 230 1c blue.....	.03	.02
230	.01	.01
* 231 2c violet.....	.01	.01
231	.01	.01
* 232 3c green.....	.06	.03
232	.05	.02
* 233 4c ultramarine.....	.08	.04
233	.02	.01
* 234 5c chocolate.....	.10	.07
234	.03	.02
* 235 6c purple.....	.12	.09
235	.07	.04

1894 Unwatermarked.

* 246 1c pale ultramarine.....	.10	.05
246	.02	.01
* 247 1c dark blue.....	.03	.02
247	.01	.01
* 248 2c pink, triangle I.....	.06	.03
248	.30	.15
* 249 2c carmine lake.....	.06	.03
249	.01	.01
* 250 2c carmine, I.....	.01	.01
250	.25	.12
* 251 2c carmine, triangle I.....	.20	.10
251	.06	.03
* 252 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.06	.03
252	.02	.01
* 253 3c purple.....	.08	.04
253	.01	.01
* 254 4c dark brown.....	.12	.07
254	.01	.01
* 255 5c brown.....	.12	.07
255	.01	.01
* 256 6c dark red brown.....	.12	.07
256	.08	.04
* 257 8c puce.....	.13	.06
257	.03	.02
* 258 10c dark green.....	.20	.10
258	.01	.01
* 259 15c dark blue.....	.30	.15
259	.02	.01
* 260 50c orange.....	.90	.45
260	.15	.07
* 261 1c black.....	1.50	.75

1895 Watermarked.

* 261 1c blue.....	.02	.02
261	.01	.01
* 262 2c carmine, triangle I.....	.30	.15
262	.25	.12
* 263 2c carmine, triangle II.....	.03	.02
263	.01	.01
* 264 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.03	.02
264	.01	.01
* 265 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.03	.02
265	.01	.01
* 266 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.03	.02
266	.01	.01
* 267 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.03	.02
267	.01	.01
* 268 2c carmine, triangle III.....	.03	.02
268	.01	.01
* 269 4c dark brown.....	.10	.06
269	.01	.01
* 270 5c chocolate.....	.10	.07
270	.01	.01
* 271 6c dark red brown.....	.15	.09
271	.03	.01
* 272 8c puce.....	.15	.07
272	.02	.01
* 273 10c green.....	.20	.10
273	.01	.01
* 274 15c dark blue.....	.30	.15
274	.02	.01
* 275 1c black.....	.50	.25

1898-99.

* 279 1c dark yellow green.....	.01	.01
279	.01	.01
* 280 4c rose brown.....	.01	.01
280	.01	.01
* 281 5c dark blue.....	.01	.01
281	.01	.01
* 282 6c brownish lake.....	.03	.01
282	.01	.01
* 283 10c yellow brown.....	.01	.01
283	.01	.01

1898 Omaha Issue.

* 285 1c dark green.....	.03	.02
285	.01	.01
* 286 2c copper red.....	.04	.03
286	.01	.01

1899.

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HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
66 1898-97 5c violet.....	04	02
67 1898 10c lilac brown.....	03	03
102 1898 1c green, newspaper.....	40	20
103 1898-97 2c blue.....	10	50
108 1898-70 1c green.....	04	02
109 2c blue.....	06	03
110 2c blue.....	02	01
111 8c lilac.....	40	20
112 5c orange buff (Aniline).....	02	01
113 1c green (perf. 14).....	08	02
119 1894-91 1c gray.....	01	01
121 1898 2c yellow.....	02	01
122 2c violet brown.....	02	01
123 5c green.....	02	02
153 1895 20c olive.....	02	01
Benin		
2 1898 1c black on bluish.....	04	02
22 1c claret.....	08	04
Bermuda		
2 1895 2p blue.....	40	20
3 8p brown lilac.....	1 75	88
8 8p buff.....	1 50	1 50
6 8p buff.....	6 00	3 00
6 8p buff.....	4 00	2 00
14 1893 1p on 1st green.....	2 75	1 38
17 1p dull rose.....	2 50	
18 2p green.....	30	
19 1881-83 2p green.....	03	02
20 1p carmine.....	05	03
21 2p ultramarine.....	10	07
25 1901 1p on 1st gray.....	02	01
Bolivia		
2 1897 5c green.....	06	03
8 50c blue.....	18 00	9 00
15 1871 5c green.....	60	30
21 1876 10c orange.....	60	30
25 1887 2c violet.....	05	03
36 1893 2c violet.....	05	03
40 1894 1c yellow bistre.....	03	02
41 2c red orange.....	04	02
42 5c green.....	08	04
43 5c green.....	02	01
44 10c brown.....	12	06
45 10c brown.....	12	06
65 1899 10c orange.....	60	30
68 10c orange.....	60	30
70 1901-09 1c maroon.....	02	01
71 2c green.....	04	02
72 2c green.....	04	02
73 2c violet and black.....	25	13
101 1871-93 5c black.....	02	01
Bosnia		
2 1879-91 1c gray.....	02	01
3 1c gray lilac.....	04	02
4 1c yellow.....	04	02
7 10c blue.....	02	01
8 15c brown.....	02	01
10A 25c dark purple.....	10	05
10B 25c dark lilac.....	08	04
11 1900 1c gray black.....	01	01
12 2c gray.....	02	01
Brazil		
13 1845-46 10c black.....	20 00	10 00
42 1850 60c black.....	04	02
45 80c black.....	1 25	63
50 1894 20c black.....	95	18
61 1876 10c vermilion.....	1 00	50
70 1878-79 50c blue.....	12	06
77 70c red brown.....	3 20	10
81 1894-95 10c lilac.....	20	10
82 1894-95 20c emerald green.....	15	08
100 1894-95 50c olive green.....	20	10
103 20c purple.....	08	02
109 100c bistre.....	12	06
111 1893 100c rose.....	08	03
112 1894-97 10c rose and blue.....	02	01
113 10c rose and blue.....	02	01
114 50c orange and blue.....	02	01
115 50c blue.....	02	01
119 100c green and black.....	02	01
120 50c blue and black.....	04	02
150 1900 50c green.....	02	01
160 100c rose.....	01	01
161 200c blue.....	01	01
251 1880 10c yellow.....	18	09
252 10c yellow.....	18	09
253 30c yellow.....	02	01
261 20c green.....	02	01
262 50c brown yellow.....	02	01
264 200c black.....	18	09
265 1890-91 10c blue.....	02	01
266A 10c blue.....	10	05
271 100c violet.....	08	04
272 1894-95 50c green.....	06	03
273 50c green.....	06	03
405 1890 20c carmine.....	30	15
415 1895-96 20c violet.....	16	08
British Central Africa		
47 1897 1c gray lilac and black.....	45	25
57 1901 1p carmine and violet.....	05	03
58 4p olive green and lilac.....	15	08
59 6p brown and lilac.....	20	10
British Columbia		
4 1861 2p dull rose.....	5 00	2 50
British East Africa		
73 1896 1c carmine.....	05	03
74 1c carmine.....	02	01
80 7 1/2c lilac.....	30	22
81 1c olive gray.....	30	24
British Guiana		
48 1863 8c rose.....	85	43
54 1868 12c lilac.....	85	43
59 1875 2c orange.....	1 00	50
62 12c lilac.....	4 50	2 25
64 1863 6c blue.....	2 50	1 25
65 24c green.....	1 00	50
71 1878 24c green.....	5 00	2 50
103A 1881 1c black on rose.....	2 50	1 25
106 2c black on yellow.....	1 00	50
112 1889 1c lilac.....	08	04
113 5d green.....	8 50	6 00
130 1889-91 1c lilac and gray.....	08	04
131 2c lilac and orange.....	06	03
132 2c lilac and orange.....	02	01
140 1c green.....	03	02
141 1c green.....	03	02
145 1890 1c on 3d green and black.....	12	06
152 1898-99 2c on 5c brown and green.....	06	03
155 1900 2c lilac and rose.....	06	03
207 1c slate.....	3 50	1 75
208 2c orange.....	2 50	1 25
208 4c ultramarine.....	5 00	2 50
British Honduras		
4 1872-73 1p blue.....	1 25	63
10 1872-74 1st green.....	10 00	5 00
11 1882 1p blue.....	1 75	88
14 1884-87 1p rose.....	25	13
27 1888 2c on 1p rose.....	08	03
33 1891 6c on 10c violet.....	20	10
34 6c on 10c violet.....	20	10
38 2c rose.....	08	03
43 1892 1c on 1p green.....	04	02
45 1895-98 5c ultramarine.....	15	08

* means unused
The second column is our net selling price.

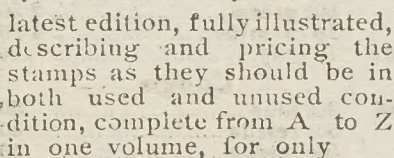
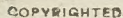
No.	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
2 1852 2cgr blue.....	2 50	1 25
3 8cgr vermilion.....	3 00	1 50
10 1856-57 4-4cgr black on brown.....	40	20
10 4-4cgr black on brown.....	75	38
11 1863 1cgr black on green.....	15	08
20 1865 1cgr black on green.....	18	09
Buenos Ayres		
7 1859 1p blue.....	6 00	3 00
10 1860 1p blue.....	1 25	63
13 1862 2p blue.....	2 50	1 25
Bulgaria		
18 1882 5c green.....	02	01
19 1c red violet.....	02	01
23 1885 1c gray violet.....	04	02
24 1c slate green.....	02	01
28 1880 1c lilac.....	02	01
29 2c gray.....	02	01
30 3c brown.....	02	01
31 5c green.....	01	01
32 15c orange.....	01	01
36 50c green.....	04	02
38 1892 15c on 30c brown.....	08	04
40 1893 15c on 25c slate green.....	02	01
43 1896 1c blue green.....	08	02
44 5c blue.....	10	05
45 15c purple.....	05	03
46 25c red.....	25	13
57 1901 1c violet and black.....	02	01
60 5c green and brown.....	03	02
61 10c rose and black.....	05	03
62 15c rose and gray.....	08	04
63 25c blue and black.....	10	07
64 30c bistre and black.....	12	06
65 50c blue and brown.....	12	06
66 25c lake, unpaid.....	12	06
156 1896 5c orange, unpaid.....	05	03
159 1887 25c lake, unpaid.....	10	05
160 25c lake, unpaid.....	25	13
163 1894 10c purple, unpaid.....	06	03
Canada		
1 1851 3p red.....	12 50	6 25
5 1852 6p purple black.....	5 00	2 50
8 1857 1p pink.....	7 50	3 75
11 7 1/2p green.....	15 00	7 50
11 1p pink.....	7 50	3 75
14 1859 1c pink.....	08	04
15 5c vermilion.....	04	02
16 10c lilac.....	45	23
23 1868 2c green.....	15	08
24 3c red.....	04	02
25 6c brown.....	20	10
27 15c lilac.....	10	05
31 1869 1c yellow.....	50	25
32 1869-72 1c yellow.....	04	02
33 2c green.....	12	06
35 1872-73 5c yellow brown.....	05	03
36 10c rose lilac.....	2 50	1 25
37 1875-77 5c olive green.....	3 00	1 50
40 1882-90 1c black.....	01	01
42 8c vermilion.....	01	01
43 5c gray.....	01	01
44 6c red brown.....	45	23
45 6c red brown.....	04	02
46 1892-93 20c vermilion.....	14	06
48 8c lilac gray.....	60	30
48 8c lilac gray.....	09	02
50 1897 1c black.....	25	13
52 3c rose.....	09	04
56 5c violet.....	25	13
56 1c black (maple leaf).....	02	01
56 1c black (maple leaf).....	02	01
56 1c blue green (maple leaf).....	03	02
56 1c purple (maple leaf).....	03	02
56 1c carmine (maple leaf).....	08	04
56 1c dark blue (maple leaf).....	07	03
56 1c dark blue (maple leaf).....	08	04
56 1c brown (maple leaf).....	20	10
56 1c orange (maple leaf).....	18	09
56 1c orange (maple leaf).....	05	03
Cape of Good Hope		
6 1872-74 1st green.....	4 50	2 50
21 1871 1p rose.....	04	02
25 1871 2p bistre.....	03	02
35 1885 6p violet.....	08	04
53 1893-96 1p carmine.....	03	02
54 2p ultramarine.....	05	03
57 1898 1p green.....	02	01
61 1900 1p carmine.....	05	03
Cape Verde		
3 1877 20c bistre.....	04	02
4 25c rose.....	04	02
7 100c lilac.....	15	08
8 200c orange.....	75	38
14 1881-85 50c blue.....	15	08
16 1886 10c green.....	05	03
36 1898 2 1/2c gray.....	02	01
Ceylon		
6 1857 6p plum.....	4 50	2 25
18 1861 2p lilac.....	6 00	3 00
19 2p yellow green.....	6 00	3 00
26 2p yellow green.....	17 50	8 75
26 2p yellow green.....	10 00	5 00
27 4p rose.....	10 00	5 00
45 1864-67 1p lilac.....	1 25	63
63 1872-80 2c brown.....	15	08
64 4c gray.....	10	05
69 1883-84 4c lilac rose.....	6 00	3 00
87 4c lilac rose.....	15	08
89 8c orange.....	08	04
130 1886 25c brown.....	25	13
140 1892-97 30c violet & orange brown.....	20	10
149 1892-97 30c violet & orange brown.....	06	03
153 1899 6c rose and black.....	06	03
154 75c bl'k & orange brown.....	50	25
157 1900 2c orange brown.....	02	01
158 2c green.....	03	02
161 15c ultra.....	12	06
162 1c 50c rose.....	90	45
163 2c 50c dull blue.....	1 40	1 00
306 1869 1st green.....	5 00	2 50
Chili		
9 1867 1c orange.....	15	08
11 5c red.....	08	02
19 1878-81 1c green.....	08	02
20 2c rose.....	05	03
24 1883-86 10c orange.....	12	06
27 1892 15c dark green.....	12	06
29 1c brown and black.....	25	13
36 1900 10c violet.....	12	06
40 1901 80c orange.....	80	40

* means unused
The second column is our net selling price.

HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

No.	Cat. pr.	Our p.
* 41 1902	1c green.....	02
* 42	2c carmine.....	03
* 43	5c ultramarine.....	05
103 1880	5c blue.....	02
* 151 1895	1c red on straw.....	25
* 161	10c red on straw.....	6 00
China		
2 1878	8c vermilion.....	50
4	5c yellow.....	50
* 4 1895	1c green.....	08
4	1c green.....	08
5	8c red violet.....	10
6	5c greenish yellow.....	25
* 18 1897	1/2c on 3c yellow.....	05
* 19	1/2c on 3c yellow.....	05
* 23	1c on 1c orange.....	12
* 27a	1c on 1c red.....	18
* 27	2c on 2c light green.....	12
* 28	4c on 1c rose.....	20
* 29	4c on 1c rose.....	20
* 33	5c on 5c yellow.....	50
* 41	1c on 3c red.....	05
* 46	2c on 3c red.....	08
* 50	4c brown violet.....	04
* 52	2c orange red.....	06
* 63 1893	1c chocolate.....	02
* 64	1c ochre.....	02
* 65	2c scarlet.....	04
* 67	2c scarlet.....	02
* 68	5c salmon.....	15
* 67	10c green.....	06
Cheefoo		
* 1 1893	1/2c green.....	03
* 2	1c red.....	04
* 3	2c ultramarine.....	06
* 3a	2c dark blue.....	08
* 4	5c yellow orange.....	15
* 7 1894	1c rose.....	04
7	1c rose.....	04
Chinking		
* 1 1894	1/2c rose.....	03
* 2	1c blue.....	04
* 3	2c light brown.....	08
* 4	4c yellow.....	12
* 5	5c green.....	15
* 6	6c purple.....	20
* 7	10c orange.....	25
Chunking		
* 1 1884	2c red.....	20
Hankow		
* 1 1893-94	2c violet on lilac.....	06
* 1	2c violet on lilac.....	06
* 2	2c violet on buff.....	08
* 3	5c green on salmon.....	10
* 4	3c green on yellow.....	10
* 7	30c red on yellow.....	60
* 55 1894	30c red on yellow.....	60
Kew Kiang		
* 2 1894	1/2c black on rose.....	03
* 3	1/2c orange on yellow.....	03
* 4	1c black.....	06
* 5	1c black.....	06
* 6	2c red.....	08
* 7	5c blue on yellow.....	12
* 9	6c yellow.....	15
Shanghai		
* 35 1866	4c lilac.....	2 00
* 35 1866-72	3c brown.....	50
* 41	3c gray.....	2 50
* 41	12c gray.....	3 50
* 44 1873	1c on 4c lilac.....	1 25
* 61 1876	1c yellow.....	3 50
* 62	3c rose.....	3 50
* 68	1c yellow.....	85
* 64	3c rose.....	6 00
* 81 1877	20c violet.....	1 25
* 82	40c rose.....	1 75
* 84 1889	80c blue.....	3 00
* 85	100c brown.....	2 00
* 103 1888	20c gray.....	03
* 112	40c on 100c yellow.....	50
* 112 1890-91	15c blue.....	1 50
* 124	15c black.....	1 00
* 126	20c violet.....	1 00
* 127	2c brown.....	20
* 144 1893	1/2c orange and black.....	02
* 145	1c brown and black.....	02
* 146	2c vermilion and black.....	04
* 147	5c blue and black.....	05
* 148	10c green and black.....	08
* 149	15c yellow and black.....	12
* 150	20c violet and black.....	18
* 151	1/2c orange and black.....	08
* 152	1c brown and black.....	04
* 153	2c vermilion and black.....	05
* 156	10c green and black.....	08
* 155	15c yellow and black.....	23
* 157	20c lilac and black.....	30
* 158	2c vermilion and black.....	07
* 161 1890	2c scarlet and black.....	04
* 162	3c orange and black.....	05
* 163	6c carmine and black.....	08
* 252 1891	6c rose, unpaid.....	1 50
* 257	2c brown, unpaid.....	30
* 264 1893	1/2c orange & blk, unpaid.....	02
* 265	1c brown & blk, unpaid.....	02
* 266	2c verm. & black, unpaid.....	02
* 267	5c blue & black, unpaid.....	06
* 268	10c green & blk, unpaid.....	15
* 269	15c yellow & blk, unpaid.....	20
* 270	20c violet & blk, unpaid.....	25
Colombian Republic		
18 1861	1p pink, pen can.....	5 00
21 1862	50c green, pen can.....	2 50
26 1863	20c red, pen can.....	2 50
52 1866	1p black on vermilion.....	4 00
64 1870	1p black on green.....	1 00
76 1876 77	20c violet on black.....	55
79	20c black on pink.....	75
* 103 1881	1c green.....	03
* 104	2c vermilion.....	06
* 111	5c black on lilac.....	1 50
* 116 1893	1c green.....	02
* 117	2c red.....	05
* 130 1886	1c green.....	02
* 130	5c blue.....	02
* 138 1887	2c orange red.....	10
138 1888	1p claret on black.....	05
* 143 1890 91	2c orange red.....	2 00
* 148 1892	1c orange on yellow.....	02
* 150	2c green.....	08
* 152	10c brown on rose.....	10
* 153	20c brown on blue.....	02
* 155	20c brown on green.....	06
* 156	1p blue on blue.....	25
* 157	1p blue on rose.....	1 50
* 188 1890	5c brown on salmon.....	05
184	10c brown on rose.....	08
166	50c blue and lilac.....	04
179 1902	5c purple.....	03
180	10c brown.....	08
182	10c black.....	06
183	20c claret.....	08
BARRANQUILLA ISSCE.		
251 1902-03	2c green.....	02
253	2c rose.....	06
253	2c rose.....	06
254	10c claret.....	06
260	20c purple.....	08
288 1902	10c brown, Medellin.....	03
289	20c purple on rose.....	08

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